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## Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

### U.K. Brings Tanks To Berlin Border

BERLIN (Reuters). — Several British Centurion tanks yesterday moved into position along the West Berlin border with East Germany in the Spandau district. With them was a company of British infantry. The deployment came after 150 young East Germans began setting up a second barbed wire fence in the area.

Major-General Rohan De-la-Motte, British Commander in Berlin, toured the area in the afternoon and told reporters just two metres from an East German armoured scout car: "We have brought in one company which should be sufficient for the time being. We will bring in as many troops as necessary and we have them available day and night."

The infantry battalion commander said a group of armed East Germans, about 1,000 strong, and four armoured scout cars arrived in the area to protect the youths setting up the new fence. West Berlin police told British authorities who had taken the necessary measures to avoid any incidents, he said.

The East German youths, carrying a flag of the Communist-run youth organization, had begun setting up the fence three metres behind the existing one.

In the sealed-off city of East Berlin most of the East German factory fighting group men who have been on guard with police and soldiers appeared yesterday to have returned to work. More People's Police have been brought up to border areas but these reinforcements did not appear as large as those of the factory fighters withdrawn.

Observers saw their withdrawal as an indication that their absence from the factories was beginning to make itself felt.

Although East German tanks were still parked in the central area near the border, there was no sign of military activity on the East German side yesterday.

Trains of the East German railway in West Berlin were practically empty in the morning after mass picketing by trade unionists with slogans such as "Not a penny for the Communists," city officials said.

Otto Arndt, head of the Berlin District of the East German railways, told an East Berlin press conference yesterday that West Berlin "bandits" had severely damaged 22 carriages of the overhead railway during the first week of East German border restrictions.

West German and West Berlin newspapers yesterday were full of praise for the week-end visit of American Vice-President Lyndon Johnson to Berlin and the arrival of a 1,500-man American reinforcement to reinforce the 5,000 U.S. troops already here.

Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, said Vice-President Johnson thanks for the Vice-President's visit which he said made an "overwhelming impression."

Adenauer himself is due to fly to West Berlin today. He will tour the sector borders and attend a special sitting of the city government and may also tour a refugee camp before flying back to Bonn in the evening.

The Mayor of Falkenberg, an East German district just outside West Berlin, fled here this morning by climbing through barbed wire, a West Berlin police spokesman said.

The Deputy Mayor of Hainburg, Edgar Engelhardt, was yesterday sent back by East Berlin border police at the sector border when he wanted to enter East Berlin, officials of the Free German Democratic Party said. They said: "It seemed that the official flag on his car displayed the East Berlin police."

CHURCHILL LEAVES LONDON UNDER CLOUD LONDON (AP). — Sir Winston Churchill left here yesterday in a cloud of blue cigar smoke that sent apprehensive airport officials spluttering and choking.

The veteran statesman arrived at London Airport with his usual thick cigar firmly wedged between his lips, but cold and unlit. But as he walked to his plane to fly to Nice for a two-week vacation, Sir Winston lit up. Soon blue smoke billowed around him and airport officials, knowing that smoking on the tarmac is a cardinal offence, stared aghast, but no one said a word.

Smiling and content, 86-year-old Sir Winston passed within inches of the jet air-

# THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1961 • 10 Eilat 5721 • M. Rabin Awa, 1961

### Peking Lends Ghana £7m. Interest Free

TOKYO (AP). — Communist China has agreed to extend "a non-interest-bearing loan" of £7m. to Ghana to promote friendly relations and develop co-operation between the two countries, the New China News Agency reported yesterday.

The agency, in a broadcast monitored here, said the credit would be extended "without any conditions or privileges attached." It said this was announced within the "agreement on economic and technical cooperation" signed between Communist China and Ghana on August 15 in Peking and made public yesterday.

The broadcast said that the loan extended to Ghana "shall be repaid within a period of 10 years" between July 1971 and June 1981 "in instalments, either with export goods of Ghana or with currency of a third country agreed to by China."

The agreement, the agency said, was concluded "for the purpose of promoting the friendly relations and developing the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and in pursuance of the treaty of friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Ghana."

China also undertook to supply Ghana with technical assistance and machinery and other goods, and to assist in the training of Ghanaian technicians and skilled workers.

The two countries have also signed a "trade and payments agreement" which calls for an exchange of goods totalling £4m. annually. The five-year agreement also calls for the two countries to develop other most-favoured nation treatment.

Meanwhile, Tass reported from Moscow that President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana arrived in Yalta yesterday after his visit to China.

### £62m. 5-Year Plan For Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuters). — Archbishop Makarios yesterday announced a £61,970,000 five-year development plan for Cyprus, which he said was the biggest in the island's history.

The Archbishop, making his first address to the House of Representatives here as President of the Cyprus Republic, said the 1962-66 plan would include more than £11m. for harbour development, £10m. for the new airport, more than £10m. for electrification, £5.5m. for roads, £3m. for tourism, £2m. on health, and nearly £1m. on housing.

The Archbishop, who said half the total amount would be financed from "internal resources," described the plan as one which would provide "an economic environment favourable to private enterprise."

He accused "the previous administration" (British Colonial rule) of having "rendered the Cyprus economy insecure by making it dependent to a large extent on military expenditure, commerce and colonial services."

Reviewing the island's unfavourable balance of trade, President Makarios said the gap between imports and exports was "extremely wide and has risen in recent years to a point of 50 per cent of the level of imports."

To redress this, the President announced several short-term measures, including a cut in imports, especially of non-essential goods, better regulation of exports, promotion of local industry and tourism, and attraction of foreign capital.

On foreign policy, the Archbishop said Cyprus was "determined to follow the policy of equal friendship with all nations."

### MAN AND DAUGHTER DROWN OFF ASHKELON

Three drownings in the sea were reported yesterday. The bodies of a 20-year-old man and his nine-year-old daughter, of Ramat Gan, were washed ashore in an unguarded section of Ashkelon beach late in the afternoon.

A group of boys fishing in the area discovered the man's body and summoned the police. By the time they arrived, the girl's body was washed ashore. Some time later, the police discovered a car parked some distance away, containing the clothing of the two. The police would not disclose their identity. The bodies have been transferred to the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir.

In Herzliya, Me'odot Ambassador, 28, drowned off an unguarded section of the beach about 400 metres from the Accadia Hotel. She had gone into the sea with two male friends when she was carried off by the undertow. A Herzliya Beach lifeguard summoned by the men retrieved the body and tried vainly to revive the girl by artificial respiration. Death was confirmed at Tel Hashomer Hospital.

### Indian Dockers Boycott Goa

BOMBAY (AP). — The Indian Port and Dock Workers Federation yesterday refused to handle two ships, one British and one Japanese, charging that they had been engaged in trade with Portuguese Goa.

### Left Parties Want Coalition On Old Lines

POST Political Correspondent TEL AVIV. — Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda will shortly ask the other three members of the outgoing coalition—Mapai, the National Religious and the Liberals — to form a new government along the same lines, it was learned last night. This was decided on at a joint meeting here yesterday of the secretaries of the two parties.

The seventh member of the outgoing coalition, Poalei Agudat Yisrael, was ignored by the left parties.

At the same time the two left parties will press for various legislative measures as well as the Fifth Knesset convenes. These measures include:

- Limiting the period during which a Premier-designate can continue trying to form a Government;
- An amendment to the Transition Law specifying that the resignation of the Prime Minister does not automatically entail the resignation of the entire Cabinet;
- Granting wider powers to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to empower it to summon for questioning senior army officers, including the Chief of Staff and top officials of the Defence establishment, without requiring the prior consent of the Defence Minister.

From Ahdut Ha'avoda circles it was learned that they will cooperate with any faction in the Fifth Knesset — even with Herut — to push through these proposals.

Meanwhile the N.R.P. will only meet early next week to consider the situation. It was learned from an N.R.P. source that negotiations are not moving within the Latin American framework.

Mr. Ben-Zvi will accompany his guests on the drive to the capital, at the entrance to which they will be given a civic welcome. It is expected that hundreds of well-wishers will line Jaffa Road and its extension as the motorcade drives to the King David Hotel.

Later in the evening President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will give a dinner in honour of President and Mrs. Trairana at Beit Hanassi.

Jerusalem is already bedecked with the flags of Malagasy and Israel, and banners of welcome in French and Hebrew.

### President Of Malagasy Due

POST Diplomatic Reporter The President of the Malagasy Republic, Mr. Philibert Tsiranana, is due in Jerusalem at about 7.30 this evening for a six-day state visit to Israel. He will be accompanied by his daughter and an official party including Foreign Minister Albert Sylla, and the Chief of Staff of the Malagasy Armed Forces, General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

The visitors will be greeted at Lyda Airport with full state ceremonial. The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben-Gurion, the Foreign Minister and other members of the Cabinet, the Chief of Staff and the diplomatic corps will welcome them.

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### UAR Minister On London Visit

LONDON (Reuters). — Mr. Aziz Sidky, UAR Minister of Industry, arrived here by air yesterday from Cairo on a ten-day official visit.

He will be shown industrial centres at Birmingham, Manchester and Coventry and will meet officials of the Board of Trade.

Sidky is also due to visit Italy.

### Hussein Opens Jordan Industry Fair

AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan's first industrial and agricultural fair was opened yesterday afternoon by King Hussein at Jubba School, about 16 km. south-west of here.

The fair, which will be open until September 4, features a number of local and foreign engineering products. It covers an 88-dunam site.

### British Try to Tone Down Bizerta Draft at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS. — The Soviet Union yesterday demanded the immediate withdrawal of French forces from Tunisia, and pressed for the liquidation of other Western bases, including U.S. bases in Cuba, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

The attack on foreign bases was made by Soviet delegate Platon D. Morozov, who spoke at the General Assembly's special session on the French-Tunisian dispute. It was the third special Assembly session in U.N. history. France boycotted the meeting.

The Assembly adjourned at 5.30 p.m. and will reconvene at 10.30 this morning (New York time).

Mr. Morozov declared that all bases located in the territory of other countries violated the sovereignty of those countries. He said that "atomic maniacs" plan to launch attacks on the Soviet Union from U.S. bases in Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

### Guevara: Cuba Won't Sign Arms Pact with USSR

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — Cuba's economic boss, Mr. Ernest ("Che") Guevara told President Arturo Frondizi that Fidel Castro's regime will never sign a military pact with the Soviet Union, highly placed sources said yesterday.

Mr. Guevara paid a surprise, one-hour visit to President Frondizi last Friday, touching off a crisis. Military leaders demanded that the President demand that Castro's regime discontinue the arrangement.

Informants said that Mr. Guevara, who visited Buenos Aires after attending the inter-American economic conference in nearby Punta del Este, Uruguay, told President Frondizi that Cuba wants to keep within the Latin American framework.

Mr. Guevara also said the Cuban regime would not try to "export" its revolution to other Latin American countries, the informants added.

The former Progressive, who now dominates the Liberal machine, are not averse to the proposal, and this has caused some of the former General Zionists to decide to take a firm stand on the issue. A group of them met for lunch at the Z.O.A. House yesterday. Mr. Yosef Serlin is believed to have emerged as their leader.

The Liberal Party Central Committee will meet on Sunday to discuss Mr. Begin's proposal. The Herut leader, in his letter, declared that if the merger were achieved the 24-member bloc could provide an alternative to the present regime. He assured the Liberals that they need not fear being dominated by Herut, since both sides would have equal representation in such a bloc.

He felt that such a close association might ultimately result in a merger.

### Russia Assails Western Bases

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### Tunisia Opens Debate

The session was called to deal with the "grave situation in Tunisia" after the Security Council deadlocked on steps to end the French-Tunisian dispute.

The debate was opened by Mr. Mongi Slim, the Tunisian envoy sent by President Habib Bourguiba to present Tunisia's case in the Security Council last month. Mr. Slim is a former Security Council President.

Shortly before the session convened, 32 countries proposed formally that the Assembly should call for a cease-fire.

Informants said that the British wanted to delete the paragraph which says that the presence of French forces in Tunisia without permission endangers peace, and to change the part of the preamble which expresses regret that France has not fully complied with the Council's resolution, so that it would say simply that the resolu-

tion "has not been fully complied with."

The Assembly convened at 11 a.m. (5 p.m. Israel time) and got down to business quickly. Mr. Frederick H. Boland, of Ireland, President of the last regular Assembly, was chosen without opposition to preside. The customary moment of silence for prayer or meditation preceded the opening of actual business.

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### Only 8 Days! till the OPENING CEREMONY of the 6th Maccabiah

Ramat Gan Stadium August 29 ASSURE YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE!

TEL AVIV. — Two persons were killed in two road accidents here on Sunday night.

Prima Birnberg, 30, was fatally injured when she was hit by a taxi as she was crossing Rehov Eliat. She was taken to Donolo Hospital, Jaffa, where she died after midnight. The taxi driver, whose name was not revealed, was detained and yesterday released in IL1,000 bond.

Shlomo Birnberg, 50, no relation — was fatally injured when he was hit by an Egyptian bus as he was crossing Rehov Yehud-Hama'alei. He was taken to the Municipal (Hadassah) Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. The driver, Hanech Arieli, of BeerSheva, was detained and yesterday released in IL750 bail. (Hem)

In Herzliya, Me'odot Ambassador, 28, drowned off an unguarded section of the beach about 400 metres from the Accadia Hotel. She had gone into the sea with two male friends when she was carried off by the undertow. A Herzliya Beach lifeguard summoned by the men retrieved the body and tried vainly to revive the girl by artificial respiration. Death was confirmed at Tel Hashomer Hospital.

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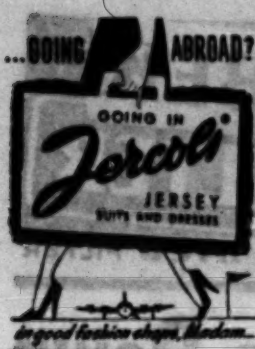
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## Social & Personal

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to lunch Dr. Arye Kubov, Chairman of Yad Vashem, and Mrs. Kubov.

The West Nigerian Minister of Lands and Housing, Mr. James O. Adigun, on Sunday toured the housing developments of Kiryat Shmona, Safad, Tiberias and Nazareth. He is accompanied by the Chief Engineer of the country's Town Planning, Mr. M. Orafowokan.

Yesterday they were both received by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Golda Meir, and paid courtesy calls at Jerusalem City Hall, Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University. In the evening they were the dinner guests of the Director-General of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Giora Lotan.

The Minister of Defence of the Ivory Coast, Mr. John Beni, was yesterday received by the Chief of Staff, Kavali Zvi Tsur. He was accompanied by General Yehoshua Tagor and his aide.

Mr. Beni was also received by Aluf Mordchai Limon, Acting Director-General of the Defence Ministry, who visited the Gaden headquarters, where he was the luncheon guest of Gaden commander Sgan-Aluf Yitzhak Shani.

Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday received a group of agricultural experts about to set out on a training mission to Upper Volta. The delegation includes Professor Herman Finkel of the Technion, Messrs. Leif Weismann and Yitzhak of the Agricultural Ministry; Mr. Becheran of Ma'agan Michael; and Mr. Zvi Gat of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Benjamin Zeroni, General Manager of Citor Ltd., has returned by El Al from the U.S. and Europe on company business.

## ENTRIES SOLICITED FOR BARELL PRIZE

The Yitzhak Barell Prize Committee of the Bank Hapoalim is soliciting entries for the Barell Prize for the best essay on economics and sociology on 1 Hebrew (October 11), Barell's birthday. Entries must be submitted by September 15 to: Praseel Barell, Bank Hapoalim, 50 Sherot Rothschild, Tel Aviv.

## WHAT'S ON

**JERUSALEM** — Holyland Hotel: Five cocktail Teas, swimming, dancing and orchestra every Saturday night. Israeli films. Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus, opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/00.

Drink & Dance: Relax and have a good time at Bachelors. Tourists welcome too.

**Tel Aviv** — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, 11 a.m. daily. Downtown Lobby: Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Tai Yashen: Matinee and Hebrew Remembrance Authority, Har Markhoron — Visits to the Memorial Shrine. Exhibitions: "Warning and Witness" — Sundays to Thursdays 8-11 p.m. Fridays and holidays 8-10 p.m.

Conducted tours at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at 9 a.m. Hebrews only. Lobby of the outpatient clinic, Bus No. 19. Full Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily from the Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

**New Israel Films:** Daily showing at Keren Hayzod Hall, 13 noon, 1 p.m.

**Exhibitions:** — Jerusalem Art Gallery: 5 Rahov David Namahelch; Daily 10 a.m. — 4:30 p.m.

Rina Gallery, 12 Rahov Shimon Shmuni; Daily 10 a.m. — 4:30 p.m.

Art Museum: Exhibition of paintings by David Sharpe, Daily 9-11 a.m. — 4:30 p.m.

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## Building License Needed for Success

LONDON (INA). — Jews living in Hackney, North-East London, will need a licence before putting up a new flat next month.

In its "Civic News," the Council says, "These small buildings are often highly decorative but can be dangerous if not well designed and erected. Before temporary structures can be erected, permission should be obtained from the Town Hall."

## Israeli Cleared in Italy Of Gold-Smuggling Charge

GENOA (Reuters). — An Israeli man, who has been charged with smuggling gold worth 227 kilos of gold from his car last September.

The two accused were Anad Shadel, of Ramat Gan, and Mario Marcolongo. Only Marcolongo was arrested. The investigating magistrate ruled, in judgment published on Sunday, that the gold came from Switzerland where there is no ban on the export of gold in transit through Italy to Ceylon, and so the two men had not violated Italian law.

## ON THE AIR

**FIRST PROGRAMME**  
830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 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## VISITORS' GALLERY

### Grass Roots Party Worker

Israel has been the political campaign ground not only for assorted local forces, but also for a Republican Party official from the American city of New Rochelle.

Mr. Boris Feinman last week sent a letter to his 350 constituents in New York State, Dated March 21, 1961. It began, "Dear Neighbour, I will still be in Israel by the time Primary Day (Sept. 7) rolls around and will be unable to campaign personally for re-election as your Republican County Committee man. But even 6,000 miles cannot separate a politician from his politics."

Here on a two-month visit with his family, Mr. Feinman is a friendly, relaxed man who at home is in the underwear business. His political activity, too, deals with the most basic clothing of the body politic: local party.

"Traditionally we are not too highly thought of," he says of rank-and-file party workers. "We are the 'elect' but for the voter to elect someone to represent him in party affairs is as important as election to government post. It is after all, through party machinery that all candidates are chosen, from dog catcher to President of the United States. This avoids the chaos of a free-for-all election where the winners are written which become more or less a policy."

According to the novels and movies, party decisions in America are made by dictatorial bosses. But at least the principle provides for democratic control; and the presence of men like Mr. Feinman means that the truth is not entirely as it is in fiction.

**Up for Election**  
To be a party worker with an attitude such as Mr. Feinman's requires far more than a desire to be a politician. It requires a man with after-dinner coffee and a discussion of political ethics. His is an elected post. In America, many elections are made by the two major parties. The principle provides for democratic control; and the presence of men like Mr. Feinman means that the truth is not entirely as it is in fiction.

Just as Mr. Feinman does not believe in extreme government planning, neither does he believe in over-organization. He is a man who has a single, simple idea: "I don't want to be a politician," he says of his Israel visit. "I go wherever a hotel can take me. I have put over 4,000 miles on his rented car here, travelling with wife, mother, and three children. The eldest is a boy of 11. Yet the trip has been a sensible overall plan. The first month was to see the country. The second is to get to know the people."

In addition to seeing most of the miles of Israel, he has also been with a noteworthy idea. This, in line with his political philosophy, is the possibility of organizing American assistance from small investors to small entrepreneurs here.

That letter home to the voters, incidentally, included a Hebrew translation and was designed by Israeli commercial artist Maxim Shamir, a distant cousin of Mr. Feinman's. **HELENA DUDMAN**

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

**TUESDAY**  
All Times Local Time  
ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia 0630. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva 1700. El Al 224 from New York, Paris and Rome 1755. TWA 800 from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens 1915. Olympic 602 from Athens 2010. Air France 137 from Paris 2110. El Al 424 from Brussels and Zurich 2340.

DEPARTURES: El Al 425 to Zurich and Brussels 0750. Zurich 0750 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels 0750. Air France 137 to Paris 2110. El Al 225 to Rome, New York and Paris 1900. Swissair 335 to Zurich 2110. Air France 137 to Istanbul, Rome and Paris 1900. B.O.A.C. 310 to London and Geneva 1700. K.L.M. 528 to Munich and Amsterdam 1945. El Al 426 to Rome and Vienna 2110.

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**ARMY PROGRAMME** (24, 25 and 26 Sept. 6:00 p.m.)  
Programme to the B.E.S.: 10:15 News. 10:25 Commentary. 10:30 "Summer Seminar." 10:45 News. 10:55 Commentary. 11:00 "Summer Seminar." 11:15 News. 11:25 Commentary. 11:30 "Summer Seminar." 11:45 News. 11:55 Commentary. 12:00 "Summer Seminar." 12:15 News. 12:25 Commentary. 12:30 "Summer Seminar." 12:45 News. 12:55 Commentary. 1:00 "Summer Seminar." 1:15 News. 1:25 Commentary. 1:30 "Summer Seminar." 1:45 News. 1:55 Commentary. 2:00 "Summer Seminar." 2:15 News. 2:25 Commentary. 2:30 "Summer Seminar." 2:45 News. 2:55 Commentary. 3:00 "Summer Seminar." 3:15 News. 3:25 Commentary. 3:30 "Summer Seminar." 3:45 News. 3:55 Commentary. 4:00 "Summer Seminar." 4:15 News. 4:25 Commentary. 4:30 "Summer Seminar." 4:45 News. 4:55 Commentary. 5:00 "Summer Seminar." 5:15 News. 5:25 Commentary. 5:30 "Summer Seminar." 5:45 News. 5:55 Commentary. 6:00 "Summer Seminar." 6:15 News. 6:25 Commentary. 6:30 "Summer Seminar." 6:45 News. 6:55 Commentary. 7:00 "Summer Seminar." 7:15 News. 7:25 Commentary. 7:30 "Summer 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PAGE THREE

## Four Schools Opening in Fall To Train Tourist Personnel

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## Soviet Communist Programme (XIV)

## The Kolkhoz — School for Communism

Following is the fourteenth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass:

The party will do everything to enhance the role of science in the building of Communist society. It will encourage research to discover new possibilities for the development of the productive forces, and the rapid and extensive application of the latest scientific and technical achievements. A decisive advancement in experimental work, including research directly at enterprises, and the efficient organization of scientific and technical information and of the whole system of studying and disseminating progressive Soviet and foreign methods. Science will itself in full measure become a productive force.

The constant improvement in the technology of all industries and branches is a requisite for industrial development. Technological progress will facilitate the substantial intensification and rationalization of production operations without putting undue strain on the worker, and will achieve the highest degree of precision, the standardization of mass-produced items and the maximum use of production lines. Machining will be replaced by precision when necessary, replaced by chemical methods, the technological use of electricity, electro-chemistry, electric treatment, etc., radio-electronics, semiconductor and ultrasound will occupy a more important place in production techniques. The construction of new technically up-to-date enterprises will proceed side by side with the reconstruction of those now in existence, the replacement and modernization of their equipment.

The development of the specialization and co-operation of enterprises is a most important condition for technical progress and the rational organization of social labour. Articles of similar type should be manufactured mainly at large specialized plants.

**Increasing Productivity**  
New techniques and the reduction of the working day call for better organization of work. Technical progress and better production organization must be fully utilized to increase labour productivity and reduce production costs at every enterprise. This implies a higher rate of increase in labour productivity as compared with remuneration, better rate-fixing, prevention of loss of working time and operation on a profitable basis at all stages of production.

Most important will be the task of systematically improving the qualifications of those working in industry and other branches of the economy in connection with technical progress. The planned training, instruction and rational employment of those released from various jobs and transferred to other jobs due to mechanization and automation are essential. Existing enterprises will be

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Extending Kolkhozes

The further advance of the countryside to communism will proceed through the development and improvement of the two forms of socialist farming — the kolkhozes and state farms.

The kolkhoz system is an integral part of Soviet Socialist society. It is a way charted by V. I. Lenin for the gradual transition of the peasantry to Communism. It has stood the test of history and conforms to the distinctive Soviet pattern.

Kolkhozes farming accords in full with the level and needs of the development of modern productive forces in the countryside, and makes possible effective use of new machinery and the achievement of science and rational employment of the manpower. The kolkhoz blends the personal interests of the peasants with common, nationwide interests, blends individual with collective interest in the results of production, and offers extensive opportunities for raising the incomes and the well-being of peasants on the basis of growing la-

bour productivity. It is essential to make the most of the possibilities and advantages of the kolkhoz system. By virtue of its democratic groundwork which will develop more and more, the kolkhoz is a social economic form which insures that production is run by the kolkhoz members themselves, that their creative initiative is enhanced and that they are educated in the Communist spirit. The kolkhoz is a school of Communism for the peasantry.

Economic advancement of the kolkhoz system creates conditions for the gradual rapprochement and, in the long run, also for the merging of kolkhoz property and the property of the whole people into one Communist property.

The state farms, which are the leading Socialist agricultural enterprises, play an ever increasing role in the development of agriculture. The state farms must serve the kolkhozes as a model of progressive, scientifically managed, economically profitable social production, of high efficiency and labour productivity.

The C.P.S.U. proceeds from the fact that the further consolidation of the unbreakable alliance of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry is of crucial political and economic importance for the building of Communism in the U.S.S.R.

**A. Building up an abundance of agricultural produce**

In order fully to satisfy the requirements of the entire population and of the national economy in agricultural produce, the task is to increase the aggregate volume of agricultural production in ten years by about 150 per cent, and in twenty years by 250 per cent. Agricultural output must keep ahead of the growing demand. In the first decade the Soviet Union will outstrip the United States in output of the key agricultural products per head of population.

Accelerated growth of grain

Production is the chief link in the further development of all agriculture and a basic condition for the rapid growth of stock-breeding. The aggregate grain crops will more than double in twenty years, and their yielding capacity will double. The output of wheat, maize, cereal and leguminous crops will increase substantially.

Livestock breeding will develop at a rapid rate. The output of animal products will rise: meat about threefold in the first ten years and nearly fourfold in twenty years, and milk more than double in the first decade and nearly threefold in twenty years. The planned increase in the output of animal products will be achieved by increasing the cattle and poultry population, improving stock and productivity, and building up reliable fodder resources, chiefly maize, sugar beet, fodder beans and other crops.

Productivity of labour in agriculture will rise not less than 150 per cent more than double in the first decade and nearly threefold in twenty years. The rapid rise of the productivity of farm labour at a higher rate than will be achieved by increasing the cattle and poultry population, improving stock and productivity, and building up reliable fodder resources, chiefly maize, sugar beet, fodder beans and other crops.

The further mechanization of agriculture, introduction of comprehensive mechanization and use of automated devices and highly efficient and economical machinery adapted to the conditions of each zone, will be the basis for the growth of productivity of farm labour. The party conducts rapid electrification of agriculture one of the most important tasks. All state farms and kolkhozes will be supplied with electric power for production and domestic purposes from the state power grids, and also from power stations built in the countryside.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21.)

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Productivity of labour in agriculture will rise not less than 150 per cent more than double in the first decade and nearly threefold in twenty years. The rapid rise of the productivity of farm labour at a higher rate than will be achieved by increasing the cattle and poultry population, improving stock and productivity, and building up reliable fodder resources, chiefly maize, sugar beet, fodder beans and other crops.

The further mechanization of agriculture, introduction of comprehensive mechanization and use of automated devices and highly efficient and economical machinery adapted to the conditions of each zone, will be the basis for the growth of productivity of farm labour. The party conducts rapid electrification of agriculture one of the most important tasks. All state farms and kolkhozes will be supplied with electric power for production and domestic purposes from the state power grids, and also from power stations built in the countryside.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21.)

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## Sinister Parallel to Berlin

West Germans Angered and Anxious

By MARCEL FOHNE,  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

COLOGNE—

OVER the last 15 years, almost 20 million East Germans have escaped to freedom. The steady flow of refugees from East to West, which started on the very day of the German surrender, has been a barometer according to which it has been possible to gauge living conditions and political pressure in the Soviet zone of Germany. At the beginning of 1961, the flow was steady at about 17,000 a month. It suddenly increased to 20,000 in the beginning of August, and refugees were numbering 3,000 daily.

At first, spokesmen of the Federal Government attempted to blame the increased flow on the shortage of foodstuffs and consumer goods in the Eastern zone, but one of the consequences that would be made in order to safeguard Allied rights in Berlin was the complete separation of the two sectors of the city.

**Mood of Frustration**

Public reaction in Federal Germany to this violent solution of the Berlin problem is one of revolt and frustration. After the Paris meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, which had been specifically convened to draft a programme of counter-measures against surprise moves by the Communist bloc, German had expected prompt reaction from their Allies.

Instead, Washington made an appeal for moderation, fearing a repetition of the 1953 revolt which could easily unleash a new war.

The impression has spread in Germany that the West has already written off the Eastern sector of Berlin and that recognition of the Communist regime will follow in due course.

People here do not dare to allude openly to the sinister parallel to the latest developments. Just over 20 years ago the Allies tried to avoid a world war by abandoning first Austria, then the Sudetenland and finally Czechoslovakia. History often seems to repeat itself and the fact that this time it is Germany which is in question should not mean any slackening in the vigilance of the free world.

**Breach of Conventions**

This step which was taken with the agreement of all the Warsaw Pact Powers is an open breach of at least three international conventions: the 1945 Potsdam Declaration, the 1948 Berlin Blockade, and the military clauses for Berlin specifically prohibiting the stationing of German troops in the closing of the door to the refugees may also mean the beginning of a new era in German foreign policy.

In the absence of a peace treaty, West Germany adopted a foreign policy line which many observers, both at home and abroad, considered to be unrealistic. The Federal Republic refused to recognize the Oder-Neisse line, the *de facto* border between Germany and Poland; fostered refugee organizations clamouring for the territories lost as a consequence of the Second World War; and by joining NATO, committed itself to the building of an army which ultimately was to be equipped with atomic weapons. Moreover, through the so-called Hallstein Doctrine, the maintenance of which sometimes involved heavy financial sacrifices, Germany prevented other nations from extending official recognition to the (Communist) German Democratic Republic.

This maintenance of the status quo was considered an open threat by the Eastern bloc and was regarded with uneasiness by some of Germany's best friends.

Many clear-sighted politicians in Bonn realized that this situation could not last for ever and it was no surprise when, in 1958, Premier Khrushchev stepped into the picture with his ultimatum to the Western Powers. If they did not conclude a peace

utances and official reports that came out point blank with the warning that financial matters were not too rosy and that serious problems confronted the country. The proposal that the Finance Minister wait till the new Government is in the saddle is also out of keeping with the urgency of the needs.

Habaker (Liberal) sees no justification for Mr. David Tanne's optimism in his conclusion that by restricting building construction to im-

migrant housing and banning luxury building he will force trained labour into an artificially created straight-jacket and in that manner bring down building expenses. His conclusion is wrong because, with the crying need for hands in the trade, what is needed is not contraction but expansion. This may be a tactical attack on the part of the head of the Housing Administration against the recalcitrant building workers who desire to preserve their monopoly on their trade. But whatever is his ultimate aim, his proposal has already caused a furore and dealt the building trade a severe shock.

Herat thinks that the World Jewish Congress should stress the immediate needs of North African Jews as more urgent than the problems of the Jews in Soviet Russia. It should not confine itself to a call to guarantee them minority rights but should account a demand for open gates, for allowing the North African Jews to go to Israel and to take their property with them. Hatzofe (National Religious) avers that the plight of the Jews in Russia is growing worse, and that what is granted other religious and national groups in the Union is automatically withheld from the Jews.

Yours, etc.

PAUL H. GOTTlieb  
Brookline, Massachusetts,  
August 14.

**THE ZIMRIYAH**

Sir, — I was interested to read the letters which have appeared recently in your paper, decrying the accommodation, food and toilet facilities for foreign choir members participating in the recent Zimriyah. In fairness to the Zimriyah Organization, however, I feel that your readers should know that only a minority of the 340 choristers was uncomfortably placed and the majority was completely satisfied.

My choir, which was accommodated at Balfour School, had no complaints at all — indeed, each chorister was agreeably surprised by the very adequate arrangements placed at his or her disposal. The immense volume of work involved in the organization of this Festival with its sightseeing tours, "split" concerts and kibbutz visits for over 800 people in 13-19 choirs can possibly be imagined, but it is not to be paid also to the attitude of the officials concerned, who, despite constant nagging setbacks and worries were invariably able to meet the needs of individuals with welcoming warmth and kindness, so that nobody — to my knowledge — was ever able to nurse any grudge or complaint.

On behalf of my members,

Yours, etc.

DUDLEY COHEN  
Musical Director,  
Zimriyah Choral Society  
London, August 9, 1961.

**The Israel Electric Corporation Ltd.**

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The Corporation has the right to execute all the work of part of it and is not obliged to accept the lowest or any bid whatsoever.

HAIFA: Beit Rothschild, central Carmel  
TIBERIAS: Eshel School, Kiryat Shmona (near Givat Hotel)  
TEL AVIV: S.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch  
BEER-SHEVA: Moshav Secondary School, 20 Rehov Moshav Vashila  
HERZLIYA: Beit Ha'am  
JERUSALEM: University Campus, Kaplan Building, Room 19

MARGINAL COMMENT  
A PLAN FOR MAPAI

By Philip Gillon

THERE can be no doubt that the election result was a blow to those of us who believe that the constituency system must replace proportional representation. Rightly or wrongly, the people have spoken in favour of fragmentation. Israel is already facing the usual post-election puzzle — what sort of compromises are we to have as a substitute for a policy? Will we lean Left or Right? It seems clear that the religious groups will be in a position of great bargaining power and will be able to impose stringent Sabbath observances on over 80 per cent of the population who are opposed to them, as the price for agreeing to major foreign and economic policies.

It may be said that nothing can or should be done about it, since this strange collection of anomalies is what the people want rather than strong government by a single party. After all, it is argued, the only absolute ruler in a democracy is the ballot-box, and this has spoken clearly in favour of a continuation of the present system.

**While I am profoundly convinced**

that it is imperative to accept the ruling of the elections, I do not believe that it is impossible to change public opinion by the time we have another election — which may take place in less than four years, since a series of Cabinet crises seems alarmingly imminent. I think that people who believe in the constituency system should start working at once to show why it is the better system for democracy to use.

The suggestion of a referendum is not the answer; a referendum is a dubious means at all times, since it poses only a question demanding a "Yes" or "No" answer, like the famous legal query: "Have you stopped beating your wife?" Under our present system of laws a referendum would have no validity unless the result was accepted by over 50 per cent of the members of the Knesset. I would thus be only a propaganda weapon of doubtful value in a democracy.

**The strange thing is that many of the**

voters last Tuesday seem to have been actuated by local considerations, such as are normally expressed through constituency representatives. At Kiryat Gat the Liberals were supported by many North Africans because their leader had quarrelled with the Mayor; at Sderot the well-known and aptly named Trickle had changed his allegiance from

Mapai to the Religious (after previously leaving Abdu Ha'voda for Mapai) for personal reasons. At other places I heard voter after voter discussing the elections in terms of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with local conditions, belief or doubt as to whether the particular town had had a square deal.

SOME time before the last election Mapai made a tentative start at introducing some sort of constituency system in its own councils; the moshavim and the Negev (both of which remained loyal) even had official representatives in the Knesset. It seems to me that the only party which believes in electoral reform has the means in its own hands to prove to the sceptical that the proposed alternative will bring the maximum benefit to the people. Apparently the Israelis, as pragmatic as the man from Missouri, refuse to accept a theoretical principle. Why should not Mapai work out a complete, working constituency system for itself?

Mapai should draw up its own division of the country into 120 constituencies. Its 42 Members of the Knesset should each be allocated a specific constituency. Seventy-eight other leaders, high in the party's councils even if they are not in the Knesset, should assume responsibility for the remaining constituencies. They should all function as if the constituency system were actually in force; this means that in practice they should hold regular meetings with their constituents.

I AM convinced that the benefits of this system would become apparent so quickly, with voters finding the immediate advantages of having their own Member of Knesset or high-ranking Party leader to whom to communicate beliefs or grievances, that the other parties would be forced to adopt it. It will prevent the continuation of the gap between the people and the leadership that has been so apparent during the last year and more.

**EVEN if the other parties remained aloof, a working constituency system**

in Mapai itself would give the party a flying start when the next election takes place. It would convince the doubtful who fear that electoral reform is only a slogan. And it will offset the apathy and cynicism, which, I fear, may arise from the political manoeuvring we must expect in the months to come.  
Jerusalem, August 22.

## YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

## NO SURPRISE

Davar (Histadrut) denies the claims made from various quarters that Mapai, in keeping all mention of the compulsory loan plans, levies and other economic problems under cover, had its eye on the elections and that as soon as they were over considered it safe to "spring" the surprise on the public.

Nothing of the sort, asserts the paper, for even during the heat of the campaign there were not a few candid

utterances and official reports that came out point blank with the warning that financial matters were not too rosy and that serious problems confronted the country. The proposal that the Finance Minister wait till the new Government is in the saddle is also out of keeping with the urgency of the needs.

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